

Corrections to the nomenclature of the Eocene fossil corals of the United States.

Since the publication of my Eocene and Lower Oligocene coral faunas of the United States in 1900, as Monograph XXXIX of the U. S. Geological Survey, I find it necessary to make several changes in the names there used.

Aldrichiella nom. nov. for genus *Aldrichia* Vaughan (op. cit. p. 70). Professor T. D. A. Cockerell has called my attention to the fact that Coquillett applied this name in 1894* to a genus of Bombylid flies. Type species of *Aldrichiella*, *A. elegans* Vaughan.

Endopachys Lonsdale, 1845. My genus *Rhectopsammia* (op. cit. p. 183, pl. XXI, figs. 11-13) was based on the young of *Endopachys maclurei* (Lea), but I discovered my mistake after the publication of the Monograph. The genus *Endopachys* has been characterized as showing no evidence of attachment. My *Rhectopsammia* is the attached young of *Endopachys*. These young individuals often attain a height of 6 mm., then the upper portion of the corallum becomes separated from the pedicel. Indications of the detachment scar may frequently be seen quite late in the life of some specimens. Usually it is ultimately completely obliterated by the deposition of calcareous substance over it by the edge zone of the coral extending downward, enveloping the base.

It may be well to call attention to an apparent duplication of the name *Paracyathus granulosus*. On page 107, pl. VIII, figs. 15 to 15b, in my memoir already cited, I have described and figured a species from Woods Bluff, Alabama, under the name given above. Professor Verrill in the Rept. U. S. Fish Com., Pt. XI, in the Vol. for 1883, pub. 1885, p. 535. uses the name *Paracyathus granulosus*, but the name is not accompanied by any description. I have made a careful search for a published description of the species referred to, but have not been able to find any. I have written to Professor Verrill for information regarding the matter. He says that some *nomina nuda* escaped his attention in preparing the lists for the Fish Commission, although he endeavored to eliminate all of them. Therefore my name *Paracyathus granulosus* will stand, and when Professor Verrill publishes the description of his coral it will be necessary for him to give it another name.—*T. Wayland Vaughan*.

Note on the generic name *Hylophilus*.

The presently accepted rules of nomenclature render necessary the rejection of the generic term *Hylophilus* for the group of Vireonidae to which it has been commonly applied. This name *Hylophilus* (Temminck, Pl. Col., 1823, pl. 173, fig. 2) is preoccupied by *Hylophila* Hübner (Verz. Schmett., 1816, p. 396), used for a genus of Lepidoptera. The

*Trans. Amer. Entomolog. Soc., Vol. XXI, p. 93, 1894.

proper name for the avian genus is *Pachysylvia* Bonaparte (Consp. Avium I, 1850, p. 309); and the following species are current:

Pachysylvia olivacea (Tschudi), *Pachysylvia flavipes* (Lafresnaye), *Pachysylvia viridiflora* (Lawrence), *Pachysylvia pallidifrons* (Dalmas), *Pachysylvia acuticauda* (Lawrence), *Pachysylvia griseipes* (Richmond), *Pachysylvia brunnea* (Allen), *Pachysylvia semicinerea* (Sclater and Salvin), *Pachysylvia luteifrons* (Sclater), *Pachysylvia ferrugineifrons* (Sclater), *Pachysylvia rubrifrons* (Sclater and Salvin), *Pachysylvia ochraceiceps* (Sclater), *Pachysylvia brunneiceps* (Sclater), *Pachysylvia aurantiifrons* (Lawrence), *Pachysylvia fuscicapilla* (Sclater and Salvin), *Pachysylvia flaviventris* (Cabanis), *Pachysylvia semibrunnea* (Lafresnaye), *Pachysylvia flaveola* (Wied), *Pachysylvia amaurocephala* (Nordmann), *Pachysylvia pæcilotis* (Temminck), *Pachysylvia sclateri* (Salvin and Godman), *Pachysylvia muscicapina* (Sclater and Salvin), *Pachysylvia decurtata* (Bonaparte), *Pachysylvia pectoralis* (Sclater), *Pachysylvia thoracica thoracica* (Temminck), *Pachysylvia thoracica griseiventris* (Berlepsch and Hartert).—*Harry C. Oberholser.*

The Short-leaved Sundew in Virginia.

During the second week of May, 1903, I found the short-leaved sundew common in a low moist field near the shore of Hampton Roads about three miles west of Hampton, Virginia. The situation was open, and rather less wet than those generally occupied by the more northern members of the genus, since the *Drosera* was closely associated with such plants as *Houstonia cærulea* and *Potentilla canadensis* rather than with characteristic bog species. During the early hours of the day the plant was conspicuous on account of its large whitish flowers, exceeding in size those of either of its companions; but by noon the corollas closed, and the slender scapes and small rosettes of reddish leaves were not easily detected among the grass.

This record extends the northward range of *Drosera brevifolia* from southern North Carolina,* and adds another to the list of lower austral plants known to reach the region of the lower Chesapeake Bay.—*Gerrit S. Miller, Jr.*

*See Kearney, Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb., X, p. 454, August 1, 1900.